

**United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 8 Air Program
Air Pollution Control Synthetic Minor Source Permit to Construct
Technical Support Document for
Proposed Permit #SMNSR-UO-000002-2013.001**



Questar Pipeline Company
Fidlar Compressor Station
Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation
Uintah County, Utah

In accordance with the requirements of the Tribal Minor New Source Review (MNSR) Permit Program at 40 CFR part 49, this federal permit to construct is being issued under authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The EPA has prepared this technical support document describing the conditions of this permit and presents information that is germane to this permit action.

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction.....	3
II.	Facility Description.....	4
III.	Proposed Synthetic Minor Permit Action.....	7
IV.	Air Quality Review	9
V.	Tribal Consultations and Communications.....	9
VI.	Environmental Justice.....	10
VII.	Authority	11
VIII.	Public Notice.....	12

I. Introduction

On November 1, 2013, we received an application from Questar Pipeline Company (QPC), requesting a synthetic minor permit for the Fidlar Compressor Station in accordance with the requirements of the MNSR Permit Program.

This proposed permit action applies to an existing facility operating on the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in Utah.

This proposed permit would not authorize the construction of any new emission sources, or emission increases from existing units, nor would it otherwise authorize any other physical modifications to the facility or its operations. This permit is only intended to incorporate required and requested emission limits and provisions from the following documents:

- A. On July 15, 2011, we issued an operating permit to QPC for the Fidlar Compressor Station in accordance with the Title V Operating Permit Program at 40 CFR part 71 (Part 71). The permit established emission limits for one (1) of the four (4) compressor engines operating at the station, a 1,061 horsepower (hp) spark ignition 4-stroke rich-burn (4SRB) natural gas-fired reciprocating internal combustion engine used for natural gas compression.

The proposed MNSR permit reflects the incorporation of requirements created in the Part 71 permit issued by the EPA at the request of QPC. QPC requested these requirements to recognize an emission control system that was voluntarily installed and operated on the engine. The Part 71 permit contains conditions to limit nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from the 1,061 hp 4SRB compressor engine installed and operating at the facility. In addition, associated testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements were established in order to ensure that the limits were legally and practically enforceable.

The creation of the legally and practically enforceable limits in a Part 71 permit was a temporary, gap-filling measure for those sources operating in Indian country that did not have the ability to obtain these limits through other programs, such as exists in state jurisdictions.

Section 49.153(a)(3)(iv) of the MNSR regulation provides us with the authority to transfer such limits to a MNSR permit, effectively creating legally and practically enforceable requirements without the use of the emission limits in the Part 71 permit. The regulations at §§49.158(c)(2)(ii) and (iii) also provide us with the discretion to require any additional requirements necessary to protect the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, including monitoring and testing requirements, based on the specific circumstances of the source.

- B. We received an application from QPC requesting a synthetic minor MNSR permit for the Fidlar Compressor Station on November 1, 2013.

The application contained a request to transfer the limits on the 1,061 hp 4SRB compressor engine that were established in the Part 71 permit issued on July 15, 2011. This proposed permit reflects the incorporation of NO_x emission limits on the engine. These proposed limits, if made legally and practically enforceable, would allow QPC to use the controlled NO_x emission rates in determining potential to emit and applicability of other CAA requirements, such as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), MNSR and Part 71 Permit Programs.

Upon compliance with this permit, QPC will have maintained legally and practically enforceable requirements to reduce emissions that can be accounted for when determining the applicability of other CAA requirements, such as permitting requirements under the PSD Permit Program and the Part 71 Permit Program.

II. Facility Description

Process Description

The Fidler Compressor Station is a natural gas transmission compressor station capable of boosting pipeline pressure on four transmission pipelines owned and operated by QPC that flow north, east, and west from the station. The 4SRB compressor engine for which QPC is requesting enforceable emissions limitations under the MNSR Permit Program is one of four (4) compressor engines operating at the station. The 4SRB compressor engine proposed to be permitted is capable of compressing natural gas by drawing gas from the Fidler Compressor Station suction piping header, mechanically compressing the gas in a piston, and discharging the gas to the discharge piping header. Since the gas heats up during compression, the gas may flow through a discharge gas cooler before flowing back into a transmission pipeline. The discharge gas cooler is a simple process whereby fans circulate ambient air across fins containing the pressurized gas. Heat from the process is radiated to atmosphere. There is no contact between the gas and the air; the pressurized gas simply flows through the cooler before being discharged to the transmission pipeline. A fuel gas system routes gas from the natural gas pipeline to the engine for combustion. Mechanical work created in the engine drives the compressor pistons.

Source Description

The MNSR Permit Program at Section 49.152(d) defines synthetic minor source as a source that otherwise has the potential to emit regulated NSR pollutants in amounts that are at or above those for major sources in §49.167, §52.21 or §71.2 of that chapter, as applicable, but that has taken a restriction so that its potential to emit is less than such amounts for major sources. The Fidler Compressor Station took such restrictions as originally established in the Part 71 permit issued prior to promulgation of the MNSR Permit Program. The PSD Permit Program and the Part 71 permit program identify regulatory criteria for identifying emissions activities that belong to the same "building," "structure," "facility," or "installation" (the source) to determine applicability to CAA stationary source permitting requirements. These criteria are: (1) whether the activities are under the control of the same person (or person under common control); (2) whether the activities are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties; and (3) whether the activities belong to the same industrial grouping. [See 40 CFR 71.2, and 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(6).]

On June 3, 2016, the EPA published a final rule clarifying when oil and natural gas sector equipment and activities must be deemed a single source when determining whether major source permitting programs (PSD and New Source Review preconstruction Permit Programs, and the Part 71 Permit Program) apply (81 FR 35622). By defining the term "adjacent," the rule specifies that equipment and activities in the oil and natural gas sector that are under common control will be considered part of the same source if they are located on the same surface site or on individual surface sites that share equipment and are within ¼ mile of each other. The EPA had previously defined adjacent through policy interpretation and guidance.

Information used to determine the source for the Fidler Compressor Station came from QPC's MNSR permit application dated November 1, 2013, and QPC's November 1, 2013 response¹ to an additional

information request from the EPA for the Part 71 Renewal application on July 11, 2013. The emission units and activities listed on Table 1 in this Technical Support Document are all part of the stationary source addressed by this permit action, as they meet all of the three criteria in the PSD and Part 71 regulations. All of the emission units and activities at the facility are under the common control of QPC, provide natural gas compression and pipeline transmission under the same industrial grouping, Standard Industrial Classification code 4922, and are located on one contiguous and adjacent property. There are no air emission points owned and operated by QPC in the natural gas transmission industrial grouping (SIC code 4922) within ¼ mile of the Fidlar Compressor Station that share equipment located at the Fidlar Compressor Station (or vice versa). The nearest natural gas transmission facility owned and operated by QPC is the Blind Canyon Compressor Station, located approximately 40 miles west of the Fidlar Compressor Station in Utah. Additionally, all natural gas transmission pipelines and stations owned and operated by QPC are capable of operating independently. Further, QPC does not own or operate any natural gas production air emission components in the production industrial grouping (SIC code 1311). The Fidlar Compressor Station can deliver/receive natural gas to/from two (2) third party gas processing plants: the Chipeta Processing, LLC Chipeta Gas Plant, located approximately 2 miles away; and the QEP Resources Stagecoach/Ironhorse Gas Processing Complex located approximately ¼ mile away. QPC can receive gas for transportation from both processing plants either through the Fidlar Compressor Station or directly into the main transportation pipelines without passing through the station. The preamble to the August 7, 1980 promulgation of the PSD regulations (45 FR 52676, pages 52694-95) discusses that the EPA does not intend a source to encompass activities that would be many miles apart along a long-line operation. Consistent with this stated intent, the EPA determined that an emission source 40 miles from the Fidlar Compressor Station with no intermediary emission points is not contiguous or adjacent to the Fidlar Compressor Station. As there are no other emission points in the same industrial grouping that are under the common control of QPC and located within ¼ mile of the Fidlar Compressor Station, the EPA has determined that the Fidlar Compressor Station is not contiguous or adjacent any other QPC owned and operated transmission compressor stations.

The emission units identified in Table 1 are currently installed and operating at the facility. The information provided in this table is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be viewed as enforceable restrictions or open for public comment. The units and control requirements identified here either existed prior to any pre-construction permitting requirements or were approved/required through the mechanism identified. Table 2, Facility-wide Emissions, provides an accounting of uncontrolled emissions and controlled allowable emissions in tons per year (tpy).

Table 1. Existing Emission Units

Unit Description	Controls	Original Preconstruction &/or Required Emissions Control Details
Two (2) 11.6 MMBtu/hr each, 1,019 hp each, natural gas fired turbines for natural gas compression.	None	No pre-construction approval required for the installation of the turbines. Installed prior to the promulgation of the MNSR Permit Program. Subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Gas Turbines at 40 CFR, part 60, subpart GG.
One (1) 37.05 MMBtu/hr, 4,028 hp, natural gas fired turbine for natural gas compression.	None	No pre-construction approval required for the installation of the engine. Installed prior to the promulgation of the MNSR Permit Program. Subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Gas Turbines at 40 CFR, part 60, subpart GG.
One (1) 10.79 MMBtu/hr, 1,061 hp, natural gas fired, 4SRB engine for natural gas compression	AFR & NSCR	No pre-construction approval required for the installation of the storage tanks. Installed prior to the promulgation of the MNSR Permit Program. Control requirements established in the July 15, 2011 Part 71 Significant Permit Modification, Permit # V-UO-00002-05.01. Control requirements requested and proposed to be established through this MNSR permit action.
One (1) 6.54 MMBtu/hr, 643 hp, natural gas fired stand by 4SRB engine for emergency power generation	AFR & NSCR	No pre-construction approval required for the installation of the engine. Installed prior to the promulgation of the MNSR Permit Program. Subject to the New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines at 40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ.
One (1) 400 barrel condensate sludge storage tank, 42,000 gallons/year (gal/yr) throughput	None	No pre-construction approval required for the installation of the tank. Installed prior to the promulgation of the MNSR Permit Program.
42,000 gal/yr condensate sludge tank truck loading rack	None	No pre-construction approval required for the tank truck loading rack. Installed prior to the promulgation of the MNSR Permit Program.
Fugitive Emissions from valves, seals, pumps, etc.	None	No pre-construction approval required for the fugitive emissions. Valves, seals, pumps, etc., installed prior to the promulgation of the MNSR Permit Program.
Insignificant Emission Units:** Maintenance cabinet, battery banks (2), natural gas fuel line heater (0.75 MMBtu/hr), electric air compressor, two (2) space heaters, two (2) diesel storage tanks (500 gal each), natural gas building heat boiler (1.7 MMBtu/hr), bench grinder, two (2) lubrication oil tanks (500 gal each), ambitol storage tank (678 gal), two (2) glycol storage tanks (6,300 gal and 3,755 gal), compressor blowdown.	None	No pre-construction approval required for the insignificant emission units. Installed prior to the promulgation of the MNSR Permit Program.

* bbl = barrel; MMBtu/hr = million British thermal units per hour; MMscfd = million standard cubic feet per day.

** As defined in 40 CFR 71.5(c)(11).

Table 2. Facility-wide Emissions

Pollutant	Uncontrolled Emissions (tpy)	Controlled Allowable Emissions (tpy)	PM – Particulate Matter PM ₁₀ – Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size PM _{2.5} – Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in size SO ₂ – Sulfur Dioxide NO _x – Nitrogen Oxides CO – Carbon Monoxide VOC – Volatile Organic Compounds CO ₂ – Carbon dioxide CH ₄ – Methane N ₂ O – Nitrous oxide HFCs – Hydrofluorocarbons PFCs – Perfluorocarbons SF ₆ – Sulfur hexafluoride CO _{2e} – Equivalent CO ₂ . A measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential (GWP) <i>HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆ emissions are not created during oil and natural gas production operations.</i> NA – Not Available *For the purposes of this illustration, does not account for the federally enforceable control requirements established in the current effective Part 71 permit and requested in this proposed permit for the 1,061 hp 4SRB compressor engine, but does account for federally enforceable emissions control standards that apply to other units at the facility. **Total HAPs is inclusive of, but not limited to the individual HAPs listed above.
PM	2.90	2.90	
PM ₁₀	2.90	2.90	
PM _{2.5}	2.90	2.90	
SO ₂	0.45	0.45	
NO _x	238.58*	105.38	
CO	137.46	137.46	
VOC	19.02	19.02	
Greenhouse Gases			
CO ₂ (mass basis)	22,564.77	22,564.77	
CH ₄ (mass basis)	0.64	0.64	
N ₂ O (mass basis)	0.06	0.06	
HFCs (mass basis)	-	-	
PFCs (mass basis)	-	-	
SF ₆ (mass basis)	-	-	
GHG _{total} (mass basis)	22,565.47	22,565.47	
CO_{2e} (Total)	32,792.00	32,792.00	
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP)			
Acetaldehyde	0.15	0.15	
Acrolein	0.14	0.14	
Benzene	0.10	0.10	
Ethylbenzene	0.00	0.00	
Toluene	0.04	0.04	
n-Hexane	0.11	0.11	
Xylene	0.01	0.01	
Formaldehyde	1.26	1.26	
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01	
Cyclohexane	-	-	
Total HAP**	1.82	1.82	

III. Proposed Synthetic Minor Permit Action

A. 1,061 hp 4SRB Natural Gas-Fired Compressor Engine and Controls

The natural gas industry uses engines to compress natural gas as it is transported via pipelines. QPC uses a combination of three (3) natural gas-fired, 4SLB compressor engines and one (1) natural gas-fired, 1,061 hp 4SRB compressor engine. The engine proposed to be permitted under this permit action is the 1,061 hp 4SRB compressor engine.

Rich-burn engines produce NO_x, CO, small amounts of VOC, and very small amounts of formaldehyde emissions (formaldehyde is the primary hazardous air pollutant (HAP)). The primary form of emission control for rich-burn engines is non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR). NSCR is most effective for reducing NO_x and CO emissions. With respect to NO_x and CO, the NSCR enhances the rate of the reduction of NO_x to N₂, oxidation of CO to CO₂, and oxidation of any remaining hydrocarbons to CO₂ and H₂O. Because these reactions take place

only in low-oxygen, or reducing, atmospheres, the exhaust must contain less than 0.5% O₂. This means that NSCR control systems can function only on stoichiometric or rich-burn engines, and they require precise control of the air-to-fuel ratio (AFR) in order to maintain satisfactory catalysis.

We are proposing the use of NSCR with an AFR controller on the 1,061 hp 4SRB engine, which is capable of reducing uncontrolled NO_x emissions to meet the emission limits in the permit at a maximum operating rate, and NO_x pounds per hour (lb/hr) and grams per horsepower-hour (g/hp-hr) emission limits. The 1,061 hp 4SRB compressor engine must meet NO_x emission limits of 4.68 lb/hr and 2.00 g/hp-hr. We are also proposing emissions control operation and maintenance restrictions consisting of a limit on the temperature of the engine exhaust entering the catalyst and a limit on the pressure drop across the catalyst.

We are incorporating the engine requirements from the Part 71 permit and the synthetic minor permit application into this permit. The following necessary changes to the transferred Part 71 permit requirements should be noted:

1. **Modified the requirement to maintain pressure drop across the NSCR system catalyst bed from within ± 4 inches of water to within ± 2 inches of water.** We made this change for consistency with federal engine standards and other synthetic minor NSR permits issued by the EPA for sources on Indian country lands.
2. **Increased the frequency of monitoring engine exhaust temperature at the inlet to the catalyst control system from once per hour to continuous.** Catalyst operating efficiency is greatly affected by the temperature of the engine exhaust to be controlled. As such, the Part 71 permit has the requirement to maintain the optimal temperature range at all times, but the frequency of monitoring is only once per hour. Thus, to ensure compliance with the acceptable temperature range in the permit, the monitoring requirement has been changed from hourly to continuous.
3. **Added a series of actions to be taken in the event of a deviation from the required temperature range of the engine exhaust to the NSCR control system catalyst bed or in the event of a deviation from the required pressure drop range of the engine exhaust across the NSCR control system catalyst bed.** The actions are to ensure that there is not a complete failure of the NSCR control system due to plugging, fouling, destruction, poisoning, etc. The required actions begin with equipment inspections and end with the possible removal and cleaning of the catalyst or catalyst replacement.
4. **Added a maximum 200-hour period for which each overhauled and replaced engine can operate without the NSCR control system, accompanied by a recordkeeping provision to track break-in periods.** This provision takes into account the time needed for engine “break-in” before putting it into full-time, continuous operation. Engine “break-in” can damage the catalyst.
5. **Added requirements to monitor CO emissions using a portable analyzer simultaneously with testing of NO_x emissions, to monitor both CO and NO_x emissions simultaneously at least quarterly using a portable analyzer, and to restrict the adjustment of engines prior to and during emission testing and monitoring.** We are proposing that QPC conduct performance testing and quarterly portable monitoring of

CO emissions from the engine at the same time as measuring NO_x emissions. While we understand that the 4SRB engine does not have CO emission limits, we are proposing additional CO monitoring requirements that were not previously established in the Part 71 permit. We are proposing this additional monitoring using the authority at 40 CFR 49.151(ii)(C).

These provisions have been added to ensure that the NO_x emission limits for the 4SRB engine are being met under normal operating conditions.

In general, there is a fundamental relationship between engine operating parameters and exhaust emissions. According to standard stoichiometric principles, emission levels of NO_x and CO from natural gas combustion are only independent to a point; thereafter, they are inversely proportional. Therefore, as NO_x emissions in a 4SRB engine are reduced through AFR and NSCR emission controls, CO emissions will increase after a certain point. It is feasible for owners and operators of engines to adjust or tune certain engine operating parameters prior to testing for particular pollutant emissions to assure compliance with an emission limit. However, if a 4SRB engine equipped with AFR and NSCR is even slightly below or above the stoichiometric ratios, testing data available to the EPA has shown that NO_x or CO (depending on the direction from stoichiometric ratio) can increase significantly because the NSCR has difficulty adjusting to non-stoichiometric conditions. Requiring CO monitoring encourages the operator to test and monitor a rich burn engine at as close to normal operating conditions as possible and ensure that operating settings are not adjusted prior to a test such that the CO emission rates increase to a level that may lead to exceedances of major source emission thresholds if the engine were operated at those settings for an entire year.

6. **Added a requirement to replace the oxygen sensors, used as part of the AFR control system, within 2,190 hours of engine run-time for the engine.** This provision has been added to ensure optimal performance of the AFR control system.

IV. Air Quality Review

The MNSR regulations at 40 CFR 49.154(d) require that an Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) modeling analysis be performed if there is reason to be concerned that new construction would cause or contribute to a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) or PSD increment violation. If an AQIA reveals that the proposed construction could cause or contribute to a NAAQS or PSD increment violation, such impacts must be addressed before a pre-construction permit can be issued.

The emissions at this existing facility will not be increasing due to this permit action and the emissions will continue to be well controlled at all times. In addition, this permit action does not authorize the construction of any new emission sources, or emission increases from existing units, nor does it otherwise authorize any other physical modifications to the facility or its operations. In short, this action will have no adverse air quality impacts; therefore, we have determined that an AQIA modeling analysis is not required for this action.

V. Tribal Consultations and Communications

We offer tribal government leaders an opportunity to consult on each permit action. We ask the tribal government leaders to respond to our offer to consult within 30 days of receiving the offer. We invited

the Chairperson of the Ute Tribe to consult on this permit action via letter dated July 18, 2016. To date, the EPA has not received a request for such consultation.

All minor source applications (synthetic minor, minor modification to an existing facility, new true minor, and general permit) are submitted to both the tribe and the EPA per the application instructions (see <http://www2.epa.gov/region8/tribal-minor-new-source-review-permitting>). The tribe has 10 business days from the receipt of the application to communicate to the EPA any preliminary questions and comments on the application. In the event an AQIA is triggered, we email a copy of that document to the tribe within 5 business days from the date that we receive it.

Additionally, we notify the tribe of the public comment period for the proposed permit and provide copies of the application, proposed permit, technical support document, and other supporting information to be made available for public review, as well as a notice of public comment opportunity to post in various locations of their choosing on the Reservation. We also notify the tribe of the issuance of the final permit.

VI. Environmental Justice

On February 11, 1994, the President issued Executive Order 12898, entitled "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations." The Executive Order calls on each federal agency to make environmental justice a part of its mission by "identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies and activities on minority populations and low-income populations."

The EPA defines "Environmental Justice" as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. The EPA's goal with respect to Environmental Justice in permitting is to enable overburdened communities to have full and meaningful access to the permitting process and to develop permits that address environmental justice issues to the greatest extent practicable under existing environmental laws. *Overburdened* is used to describe the minority, low-income, tribal and indigenous populations or communities in the United States that potentially experience disproportionate environmental harms and risks as a result of greater vulnerability to environmental hazards.

This discussion describes our efforts to identify environmental justice communities and assess potential effects in connection with issuing this permit in Uintah County, Utah, on Indian country lands within the exterior boundaries of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

A. Environmental Impacts to Potentially Overburdened Communities

This permit action does not authorize the construction of any new air emission sources, or air emission increases from existing units, nor does it otherwise authorize any other physical modifications to the associated facility or its operations. The air emissions at the existing facility will not increase due to the associated action and the emissions will continue to be well controlled at all times. We have determined that issuance of this MNSR permit will not cause or contribute to NAAQS violations, or have adverse effects on ambient air quality.

For purposes of Executive Order 12898 on environmental justice, the EPA has recognized that compliance with the NAAQS is “emblematic of achieving a level of public health protection that, based on the level of protection afforded by a primary NAAQS, demonstrates that minority or low-income populations will not experience disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects due to the exposure to relevant criteria pollutants.” *in re Shell Gulf of Mexico, Inc. & Shell Offshore, Inc.*, 15 E.A.D., slip op. at 74 (EAB 2010). This is because the NAAQS are health-based standards, designed to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, including sensitive populations such as children, the elderly, and asthmatics.

Therefore, we conclude that issuance of the aforementioned permit will not have disproportionately high or adverse human health effects on communities in the vicinity of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

B. Enhanced Public Participation

Given the presence of potentially overburdened communities in the vicinity of the facility, we are providing an enhanced public participation process for this permit.

1. Interested parties can subscribe to an EPA email list that notifies them of public comment opportunities on the Indian country lands within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation for proposed air pollution control permits by visiting <https://www.epa.gov/caa-permitting/caa-permitting-epas-mountains-and-plains-region>, and clicking the link to “sign up to be notified by email of Region 8 CAA permit public comment opportunities.”
2. All minor source applications (synthetic minor, modification to an existing facility, new true minor or general permit) are submitted to both the tribe and the EPA per the application instructions (see <https://www.epa.gov/caa-permitting/tribal-nsr-permits-region-8>).
3. The tribe has 10 business days to communicate to the EPA any preliminary questions and comments on the application.
4. In the event an AQIA is submitted (voluntarily or at our request), we email a copy of that document to the tribe within 5 business days from the date we receive it.
5. We notify the tribe of the public comment period for the proposed permit and provide copies of the notice of public comment opportunity to post in various locations of their choosing on the Reservation. We also notify the tribe of the issuance of the final permit.
6. We offer the tribal government leaders an opportunity to consult on each proposed permit action. The tribal government leaders are asked to respond to the EPA’s offer to consult within 30 days of receiving the letter.

VII. Authority

Requirements under 40 CFR part 49 to obtain a permit apply to new and modified minor stationary sources, and minor modifications at existing major stationary sources (“major” as defined in 40 CFR 52.21). In addition, the MNSR permitting program provides a mechanism for an otherwise major stationary source to voluntarily accept restrictions on its potential to emit to become a synthetic minor source. We are charged with direct implementation of these provisions where there is no approved

tribal implementation plan for implementation of the MNSR regulations. Pursuant to Section 301(d)(4) of the CAA (42 U.S.C. Section 7601(d)), we are authorized to implement the MNSR regulations at 40 CFR part 49 in Indian country. The Fidlar Compressor Station is located on Indian country lands within the exterior boundaries of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in Utah. The exact location is Latitude 40.039722, Longitude -109.456944, in Uintah County, Utah.

VIII. Public Notice

A. Public Comment Period

In accordance with 40 CFR 49.157, we must provide public notice and a 30-day public comment period to ensure that the affected community and the general public have reasonable access to the application and proposed permit information. The application, the proposed permit, this technical support document, and all supporting materials for the proposed permit are available at:

Ute Indian Tribe
Energy and Minerals Department
P.O. Box 70
988 South 7500 East, Annex Building
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026
Contact: Minnie Grant, Air Coordinator, 435-725-4900 or minnieg@utetribes.com

and

U.S. EPA
Region 8 Air Program Office
1595 Wynkoop Street (8P-AR)
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129
Contact: Colin Schwartz, Environmental Scientist, 303-312-6043 or schwartz.colin@epa.gov

All documents are available for review at our office Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (excluding federal holidays). Additionally, the proposed permit and technical support document can be reviewed on our website at: <https://www.epa.gov/caa-permitting/caa-permit-public-comment-opportunities-region-8>.

Any person may submit written comments on the proposed permit and may request a public hearing during the public comment period. These comments must raise any reasonably ascertainable issues with supporting arguments by the close of the public comment period (including any public hearing). Comment may be sent to the EPA address above, or sent via an email to r8airpermitting@epa.gov, with the topic "Comments on SMNSR Permit for the QPC Fidler Compressor Station."

B. Public Hearing

A request for a public hearing must be in writing and must state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised at the hearing. We will hold a hearing whenever there is, on the basis of requests, a significant degree of public interest in a proposed permit. We may also hold a public hearing at our discretion, whenever, for instance, such a hearing might clarify one or more issues involved in the permit decision.

C. Final Permit Action

In accordance with 40 CFR 49.159, a final permit becomes effective 30 days after permit issuance, unless: (1) a later effective date is specified in the permit; (2) appeal of the final permit is made as detailed in the next section; or (3) we may make the permit effective immediately upon issuance if no comments resulted in a change or denial of the proposed permit. We will send notice of the final permit action to any individual who commented on the proposed permit during the public comment period. In addition, the source will be added to a list of final permit actions which is posted on our website at: <https://www.epa.gov/caa-permitting/caa-permits-issued-epa-region-8>. Anyone may request a copy of the final permit at any time by contacting the Tribal Air Permit Program at (800) 227-8917 or by sending an email to r8airpermitting@epa.gov.

D. Appeals to the Environmental Appeals Board

In accordance with 40 CFR 49.159, within 30 days after a final permit decision has been issued, any person who filed comments on the proposed permit or participated in the public hearing may petition the Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) to review any condition of the permit decision. The 30-day period within which a person may request review under this section begins when we have fulfilled the notice requirements for the final permit decision. Motions to reconsider a final order by the EAB must be filed within 10 days after service of the final order. A petition to the EAB is under Section 307(b) of the CAA, a prerequisite to seeking judicial review of the final agency action. For purposes of judicial review, final agency action occurs when we issue or deny a final permit and agency review procedures are exhausted.